

Eastland Subpenas CP Leaders In 'Probe' of Party Convention

Senator James Eastland's Senate Internal Security subcommittee yesterday issued a subpoena to Eugene Dennis, Communist leader, to appear for questioning in Washington next Monday, Feb. 25. Robert Morris, counsel for the witchhunt group, said it wanted to quiz Dennis on details of the recent Communist convention.

Dennis accepted the subpoena from a deputy U. S. Marshal in his office at Communist Party headquarters here yesterday afternoon after having telephoned that he would be present to receive it.

The party's resident national committee, elected at that convention, described Eastland's move "as ridiculous as it is vicious," noting that the convention had been "held in the glare of white-hot publicity."

The party committee's statement follows:

"Senator Eastland and his headline-hungry witchhunters are off again—this time attacking the right of free speech and assembly. To subpoena Eugene Dennis and other Communist leaders for information on the most publicized convention in Communist history is as ridiculous as it is vicious.

"Far from being a cellar conspiracy, our convention was held in the glare of white-hot publicity. Every basic decision and vote was promptly reported through every channel of communication. Not only were our resolutions made available to the press but a group of non-Communist observers were on hand through all sessions of the convention. Twenty copies of our convention proceedings will be presented to the Library of Congress as soon as published.

"If Mr. Eastland is interested in internal security, we strongly suggest that his committee turn its attention to Montgomery, Ala., and other areas of the deep South, where the security of millions of Negro citizens are affected by bombings, murderous assaults and sundry activities of the subversive White Citizens Councils. That sort of probe would be in the best interests of American democracy.

"Clearly, Senator Eastland and his counsel are not interested in information. They are primarily seeking to smear an independent

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Bell Phone

System To Ask

New Rate Hikes

See Page 3

MEET IKE TODAY ON SANCTIONS

Demos Oppose Anti-Israel Action



SEN. EASTLAND



EUGENE DENNIS

Baltimore, Norfolk Snags Bar Dock Return

Disagreement between locals of the International Longshoremen's Association and employers in Baltimore and Norfolk, Va., kept 45,000 dock workers on strike yesterday along the Atlantic coast despite a contract agreement reached between the longshoremen and ship- pers Sunday.

While it appeared the strike would continue until the end of the week, at least, Anthony Anastasia, ILA vice-president from Brooklyn, defied the order of ILA president William V. Bradley that the men would stay out until all ports signed the master coastwise agree- ment.

Anastasia threatened to order the 8,000 Brooklyn members back to work today even if all ports failed to ratify the contract.

Employer opposition to the New York accord was manifested in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Nor- folk. A settlement was reached

(Continued on Page 2)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19— Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said today that Presi- dent Eisenhower will discuss with Congressional leaders to- morrow the question of sanctions against Israel if that nation refuses to withdraw her forces from Egyptian territory.

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon R. Johnson (Tex) disclosed that the party's nine-member Senate policy committee had taken a stand against sanctions.

He said the group's views would be laid before Eisenhower tomor- row.

Dulles told an overflow news conference that the U. S. still hopes Israel will change its mind and comply with a UN resolution calling for withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Aqaba.

Eisenhower ended his South Georgia vacation today and left by plane for Washington for the bi- partisan conference on the Middle East crisis.

Israeli Ambassador Abba Eben left New York today for Jerusalem to report on the stalemated U. S.- Israeli negotiations.

Dulles said he hoped Ambassa- dor Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., chief American U. N. delegate, would

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GOP in Albany Defends Rent-Gougers' Loophole

By MAX CORDON

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Get-rich-quick landlords who break up apartment houses into single rooms at exorbitant rents will continue to get away with it under a Republican-dictated rent control law. So Assemblyman Joseph Carlino, majority leader of the As-

ssembly, strongly implied today in an unscheduled dress rehearsal of the forth-coming rent control de- bate. The dress rehearsal erupted in both Houses as a result of a GOP resolution which tried to turn

the tables on Gov. Harriman for his slum inspection tour last Sun- day.

The present rent control law per- mits landlords who convert tenements to smaller apartments or

rooms to decontrol their housing and charge what they can get. According to Gov. Harriman, this has been the source of the worst rent gouging in the state, and at the expense of low-income families.

Harriman also claims that much of this reconverted housing has been allowed to deteriorate into indescribable slum. To dramatize this, he toured slum areas in New York, New Rochelle and Glen Cove for five hours Sunday, along with Rent Commissioner Robert C. Weaver and newspaper and TV men. In Harlem, he uncovered fam- ilies of six living in single rat- infested rooms, with stoves shared by four other families at rents running to \$60 a month.

The Harriman rent control bill, introduced last week by senate Democratic leader Joseph Zaretzki and Assembly Democratic Leader Eugene Bannigan, would plug this

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BILL IN ALBANY WOULD URGE IKE SPEAK ON SOUTH

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, Feb. 19. — A joint resolution by two Democrats today asked the Legislature to call on President Eisenhower to proclaim "I will go to Montgomery," "I will go to Georgia," "I will go to Tal- lahasee," as he proclaimed he would go to Korea following his election in 1952.

Introducers were State Senators James L. Watson (Man), the only

Negro in the Senate, and Assembly- man Samuel I. Berman of Brook- lyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area.

The resolution would call on the President to issue a proclamation to southern states that refuse to obey the Supreme Court's decisions and to demand the end of bomb- ings and beatings, intimidation and violence against the Negro people.

It also asks all Congressmen from the state to devote their ef- forts to this end.

Money, Money Everywhere

When we hear of great gobs of money being discussed lightly . . . the \$3 billions for guided missiles, the \$143,000 young Charlie Van Doren will win if he makes out next week on 'Twenty One,' even \$16.10 for a brace of orchestra seats for 'My Fair Lady' . . . we can't help feel- ing wistful.

Because for us the important, if scanty, sum today is \$154. That's the total our readers sent along to meet the Worker's defi- cit.

It's a puny sum, considering its age and weight. For purposes of comparison don't turn to the quiz

(Continued on Page 7)

Received yesterday - \$ 154.00
Total to Date - \$48,022.87
Still to go - \$ 1,977.13

Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Send all contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor. You can buy postal money orders and bank checks without reveal- ing identity.

Bell Phone System to Press for New Hikes

Despite the greatest dollar earnings in its history in 1956, the Bell Telephone System plans to "vigorously pursue" new rate increases in many states. Frederick R. Kappel, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., parent of the Bell System, said

SLOCHOWER FACES NEW BOARD TRIAL ON FEB. 27

Dr. Harry Slochower, Brooklyn College professor whose dismissal was overturned by a Supreme Court ruling, faces trial a week from today for "conduct unbecoming a teacher".

Prof. Slochower was recently reinstated, with back pay of \$40,000, after the U.S. Supreme Court upset a ruling made five years ago by the Board of Higher Education firing him for invoking the Fifth Amendment.

Now the school board is reopening the matter, this time under the

vaguer charges. Proceedings will begin at 2 p.m. on Feb. 27 at the offices of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 West 44th St.

Bernard Eletz, a junior civil engineer, has been ousted from his post in the office of the Manhattan borough president on charges that he has been an active Communist Party member for 15 years.

He has been with the office for 34 years.

Sen. Green Urges New Look at China

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Chairman Theodore F. Green (D-RI) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said last night the U.S. "should recognize red China sooner or later."

However, Green subsequently made it clear that he was not advocating immediate recognition.

He also said he opposed the State Department's ban on the entry of American newsmen into China.

Green made his original comments on China on the transcribed radio program "reporters roundup." Before the broadcast, he issued a clarifying statement.

State Department officials said they had seen Green's remarks in press association stories moved in advance of the broadcast, but that as far as they knew the department had not been in touch with the Senator in connection with the remark.

The U.S. trade embargo on China has strained our relations with this country's European and Asian allies, a survey by the Wall Street Journal has indicated. A lead article by John R. Gibson in the Journal (Feb. 19) reports:

"British and German auto makers are clamoring for a chance to sell in China. Machinery makers in Western Europe and Japan have been pressuring their governments to let them test the Chinese market."

"At least one group of Italian businessmen has informally urged State Department officials to relax the trade ban. Japanese exporters are making a hot political issue of China trade within the island empire. . . . They claim China is their natural trading partner and if Japan is ever to stand on its feet it must

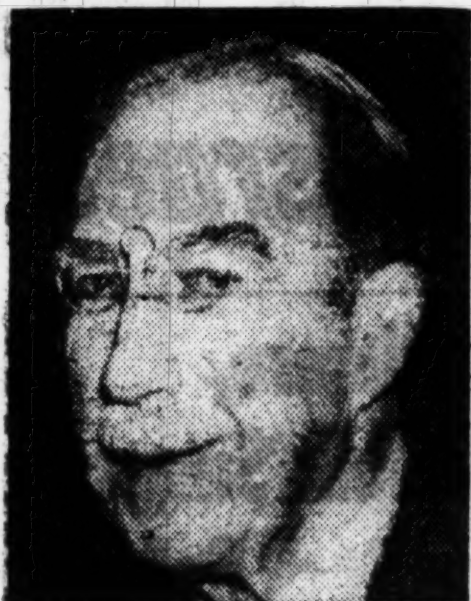
trade with China."

The Wall Street Journal report says:

"There's renewed pressure for partial relaxation of controls on free world trade with Communist China."

"The issue won't come to the decision-making stage for several months. Nevertheless, well-informed advisers of Mr. Eisenhower are cautiously forecasting partial loosening of the controversial China trade controls maintained by the U.S. and 14 allies."

The Wall Street Journal also notes that Henry Ford recently proposed a more realistic American trade and foreign policy looking toward closer relations with China and other Communist-led countries.



SEN. GREEN

MEANY CALLS MARITIME UNION HEADS TO PARLEY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—President George Meany of the AFL-CIO has called leaders of affiliated maritime unions to his office here Thursday in a move to settle the waterfront jurisdictional struggle.

The specific question relates to contracts with the newly formed American Coal Shipping Co., in which the United Mine Workers is partner with some coal firms. But involved are long standing issues that divided AFL-CIO maritime union before the new shipping company was formed.

Those called in are Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union; Paul Hall of the Seafarers International Union; Herbert H. Daggett, president of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association; and John M. Bishop, secretary-treasurer of the Masters, Mates and Pilots.

American Coal Shipping has signed a contract with the NMU for unlicensed personnel, but has recognized an affiliate of District 50, United Mine Workers, for the licensed men. The MEBA jointly with MMP has been picketing offices of the company on the ground that they were promised a contract and were negotiating when the firm signed with a Dist. 50 unit.

The SIU, backing the MEBA and MMP filed unfair labor practices charges, claiming the shipping company should have conducted elections of employees before recognizing a union of seamen. That led to a sharp verbal struggle between leaders of the NMU and SIU.

Earlier, Curran had already incurred Meany's wrath for backing the unaffiliated International Longshoremen's Association in an NLRB election against a rival AFL outfit.

earnings are inadequate to assure the company's growth.

AT&T's consolidated net income last year rose to a new all-time high of \$777,791,083, or \$13.16 a share, making it the world's third biggest corporate money earner. In 1955, the company earned \$683,543,449, or \$13.10 a share of fewer shares outstanding.

Only General Motors Corp. and Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) earned more after taxes than the Bell System.

Kappel in the annual report to stockholders said Bell companies have applications pending for rate increases totaling \$130 million a year and that more are expected to be filed.

He said Bell companies spent \$2.2 billion for new construction in 1956, and plan to spend even more this year.

A total of \$1.35 million of new capital was obtained last year, most of it through the sale of common stock and bonds.

"In these times of unprecedented growth, with the need to obtain billions of dollars of new capital from investors, earnings above the present level are required," he stated.

At the end of 1956, the System had total assets of \$16,206,571,233 making it the world's biggest private-owned corporate enterprise. It was the first time any company ever reported assets above the \$16-billion mark.

Dock

(Continued from Page 1)

early yesterday, however, in Philadelphia, affecting 6,000 dockworkers in that city, Wilmington, Del., Camden, N. J., and Chester, Pa.

Subcommittees met to work out details of the agreement, reached during a 12-hour negotiations session with Federal mediators attended by Bradley.

Negotiators also continued efforts in Baltimore and Norfolk. An impasse was reported to have developed during the Baltimore negotiations. But the disputants agreed to resume talks.

The consensus was that the majority of the 25,000 dock workers in New York would refuse to return until the Baltimore and Norfolk disputes were resolved and the new contract ratified.

Some influential union leaders expressed doubt that the rank and file would accept the agreement that provides for a 32-cent hourly pay increase during the three-year life of the contract plus improvements in vacation and holidays and welfare and pension benefits.

After negotiations became deadlocked in Baltimore, August Idzik, president of the Baltimore ILA division, said it appeared that Baltimore longshoremen still would be on strike "a month from Thursday."

The head of the Baltimore employer group, John Delcolf, said the employers "would not go along" with the master contract reached in New York.

The so-called "master" agreement, covering dockworkers from Portland, Me., to Hampton Roads, Va., concerned wages, hours and employer contributions to pensions and welfare benefits. The remaining provisions applied to New York only. It was understood that union locals and employers in other ports likewise would work out settlements on local issues and working conditions.

Agreement was reached on contracts for clerks and checkers, providing for the same basic gains as those won by New York longshoremen. Talks continued concerning contracts for carpenters and coopers. It was not known whether dockers would return while contracts affecting subsidiary crafts were pending.

The strike, which has tied up

KHRUSHCHEV SPEAKS ON HUNGARIAN EVENTS

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Soviet Communist Party chief Nikita Khrushchev called today for measures to prevent a second Hungary.

"We must take measures to see that such mistakes do not happen again as those which happened in Hungary," he told a Soviet-Bulgarian friendship meeting in Moscow, according to a broadcast by Radio Moscow.

"We must wage a merciless struggle against opportunists and revisionists who are helping reaction to darken the minds of the workers."

Khrushchev warned against "those who call themselves Marx-

ist-Leninists but who in fact want to betray Marxism-Leninism to the enemies of the working class."

"Some of the revisionists have gone so far as to allege that in the U.S.A., where multi-millionaires are bossing around, socialism is also being built," he added.

The radio quoted Khrushchev as saying that the enemy had been routed in Hungary with the help of Soviet troops.

"The workers of all countries note with satisfaction the complete fiasco of the attempt to subvert Hungary and to turn her into a hotbed of war in the center of Europe," he said.

Jack Soble Undergoes Psychiatric Study

Jack Soble, 54, underwent psychiatric examination yesterday in the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital. Soble is one of three persons arrested Jan. 25 on charges of spying for the Soviet Union.

Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan had signed an order Monday committing Soble to the hospital for three weeks for "observation and examination of his physical and mental condition" after he collapsed in his cell at Bronx City Jail.

Doctors at Morrisania Hospital said Soble was suffering from a "psychogenic condition" and should be observed. They explained that psychogenic means that Soble's collapse is of psychiatric origin. U.S. attorney Paul Williams said there was "definitely no indication of anything physical wrong with Soble."

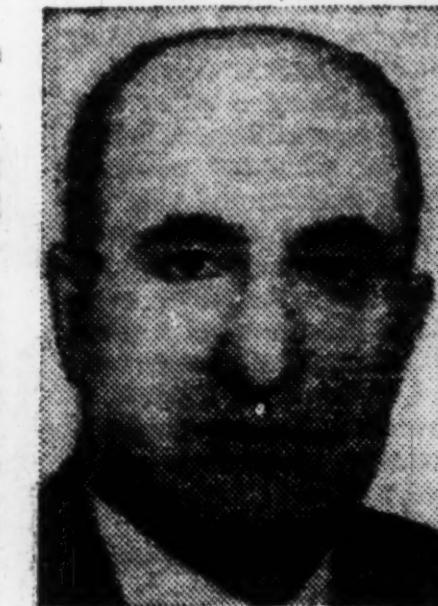
Soble, his wife, Myra, 53, and Jacob Albam, 66, were accused in a Federal Grand Jury indictment Feb. 4 of spying. They pleaded innocent at their arraignment last week.

George Wolf, attorney for Soble, said yesterday that officials had "kept constantly in touch with me after he was found unconscious." He added he was convinced that "what they are doing is fully warranted."

He said he was "going right ahead" with research and other work preparatory to filing motions in the case.

As for the Soble's 17-year-old son, who is being cared for by relatives, Wolf said no attempt would be made to get permission for him to visit his father so long as he is in Bellevue.

The attorney indicated that when Soble was confined in West Street House of Detention, a crowded institution where federal prisoners often are sent before and during



JACK SOBLE

trial, he was "very depressed and couldn't sleep."

"I'm satisfied that the case he received in the several institutions in which he was confined was the best they could possibly give," he said.

Asked if Soble was placed in solitary confinement there at any time, he said, "Oh, no. In fact, the only difference in the treatment of my client and that of the rest of the prisoners was that the authorities were watchful lest some other inmate go berserk and attack him, as has been done in other cases."

Asks New Study Of Lincoln Sq. Housing Project

A leader of the state's Committee on Discrimination in Housing has urged officials to restudy the Lincoln Square project to see whether it's advisable to go ahead with it now that housing construction hit a slump.

Miss Frances Levenson, the committee's executive director, spoke at a community meeting held Monday evening at the N. Y. School for Ethical Culture.

She said only 25,000 housing units were erected in the city last year, while 7,000 families and small businesses would be evicted from Lincoln Square alone, if plans for the new "city within a city" proceed as planned.

Parley Today On Radiation

Whether a pilot study in recording radiation "from any sources of ionizing radiation" is feasible will be discussed from 9 to 12 a.m. today in the Sutton room of the Statler Hotel by radiologists and scientists and health experts.

GREATER WITCHHUNT ASKED BY BILL IN NEW JERSEY

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—Assembly Bill 301, now before the Commission of Safety, would create a witch-hunting committee with powers even broader than that of Congress.

The bill to set up a "security study commission" was introduced by Assemblyman William V. Musto (D, Hudson). His measure couples "internal and external security related to national military and civil defense" but doesn't stop there.

Targets are any persons or groups who would use "force, violence, threats, undermining, sabotage and other illegal means" in order to "subject this state and nation to domination by foreign powers."

Musto has not defined what he means by "threats," "undermining" and "other illegal means."

The bill provides funds for any "expert advisors" the proposed commission might want to hire. Anticipating methods of the professional informers, the bill states that anyone who might be named in a public hearing and feels it "tends to defame him" can file a reply or appear in person to refute the smear.

Oil Price Hike Stays, Says Esso President

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—M. J. Rathbone, president of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), declared today that the gasoline price increases were here to stay, despite the public outcry. He admitted the Suez Canal and Mideast oil crisis had nothing to do with it, but that the price hike was aimed to maintain Standard Oil's profits.

He stated, "In the long run, prices must reflect increases in costs and provide a reasonable return on the investment."

Rathbone testified on the heels of disclosures by Senate oil investigators that his firm estimated in December that a 25-cents-a-barrel oil price boost would net it \$100 million a year.

The Humble Oil & Refining Co. of Texas, a Standard affiliate, likewise continued its hearings to kick off the gasoline price in-

creases when it raised crude oil prices about 35 cents a barrel last Jan. 3. Humble is one of the biggest crude oil producers and most others have followed suit.

This in turn has led to an increase of one cent a gallon in most gasoline prices and other rises in costs of heating and fuel oils.

The report of Standard's \$100 million profit prediction was made public by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo), chairman of a Senate oil investigation. His group likewise continued its hearings to-

SENATE CITES 4 TEAMSTER OFFICIALS FOR CONTEMPT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Senate today unanimously cited two vice-presidents and two local officials of the Teamsters Union for contempt of Congress.

The citations now go to the Justice Department for prosecution.

All four were cited for refusing to answer questions of the Senate Investigating subcommittee last month in an inquiry into racketeering.

The four officials are:

— Einar O. Mohn, a vice-president and executive assistant to president Dave Beck.

— Frank W. Brewster, of Seattle, president of the Western Conference of Teamsters and the union's Joint Council 28.

— Nugent Lapoma, also known as George Cavano, secretary-treas-

er of Local 174, Seattle.

— Harry Reiss, secretary-treasurer of Local 284, New York.

Meanwhile, the new Senate labor racketeering committee, which took over the inquiry, branded a threat of stiff contempt charges at anyone trying to scare away its witnesses.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark) issued the warning after learning that a New York carpenters' union official whom it had subpoenaed was threatened "with bodily harm" if he testified.

Robert F. Kennedy committee counsel, identified the subpoenaed witness as Anthony Nicoletti, financial secretary of the Carpenters Union local in Suffolk County, N. Y.

A top official of the Suffolk County Local, Edward J. Murtha, was found murdered last October.

Rarick May Ask Court to Rule on Steel Union Vote

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19.—James A. Ashton, counsel for the rank and file forces in the United Steelworkers of America headed by Don Rarick, yesterday charged irregularities in the union's election and threatened court action. The charge came as more

incomplete unofficial returns from locals throughout the country came in and showed David J. McDonald leading by a margin of less than two to one over Rarick in the race for the presidency.

Ashton said that if the rank and file forces failed to get a satisfactory reply on complaints from the union's administration, they would take court action.

MIDWEST AREA

By EMANUEL BLUM

GARY, Ind.—Reports from officials in the Chicago-Calumet steel district indicated that David J. McDonald's vote was tabulated by the district leaders as 60,333 to 9,122 for Donald C. Rarick. These figures were released in the office of Joseph Germano, district director.

Germano's office announced four locals where Rarick defeated McDonald. They included: Inland Steel, Local 1010, Rarick 2,064 and McDonald 399; Local 1117, Rarick 233 and McDonald 186; Local 2695, Rarick 127 and McDonald 55; American Bridge Clerical workers, Rarick 53 and McDonald 7.

The Inland Steel local is one of the largest in the industry, covering 14,000 workers.

Rarick carried the Youngstown Sheet and Tube plant, largest in the chain, by some seven to one against McDonald, according to the local's president, Reno Mussatt. The union has some 8,000 eligible voters.

Unofficial reports from Local 1014, the U. S. Steel local, largest in the country, gave McDonald some 3,000 to about 900 for Rarick.

Charges of corruption in the vote count were voiced by Robert T. Richardson, leader of the Rarick committee in the Gary area. Richardson has stated that he will ask for a Congressional investigation of the election. He charged "corruption in the handling of the voting" and that in most cases the only poll officials permitted to observe the count were those who supported McDonald.

In the Inland Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube, the Rarick supporters succeeded in forging the election of elections committees from the floor of the locals. There Rarick won by some six and seven to one. In such cases, both sides were represented in recording the vote as the by-laws provide that the officers shall be part of such committees.

In the big U. S. Steel local, a motion was passed calling for the election of such a committee but four succeeding meetings were ad-

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REPUBLIC AVIATION TO LAY OFF 4,000 IN 3 MONTHS

The Republic Aviation Corp., which takes in lush profits from its sole customer, Uncle Sam, will lay off 4,000 workers in the next three months, it was announced. Completion of orders for the F-84F Thunderstreak, a jet fighter-bomber, is given as the cause.

The layoffs, due in the next three months, may result in the closing down of the company's three small plants at Port Washington, Greenlawn and Hicksville. This would concentrate the remaining workers at the main Farmingdale plant.

All layoffs are to be among production and clerical workers, with none from the engineering and research staff.

In 1954 and 1955, some 12,000 Republic workers were dropped from the payroll. Job security became a big issue thereafter in the Machinists Union in the plant and in the 16-week strike last year of the remaining 11,500 production workers.

Mechanization and speed-up were seen then as partly respons-

ible for the loss of thousands of jobs.

Additional layoffs may be ordered before the end of 1957, the company said.

No comment from the union was available at this writing.

The heavy layoffs in aircraft, chief industry on Long Island precipitated a strong community movement in 1955-56 to convert from defense industry to peacetime industry on the Island. Labor joined with other groups to press for a program to bring steady jobs to the area.

Gov. Harriman arranged a conference on the Island as a result of this growing pressure at the time. Committees were set up to make a study of the problem and to prepare recommendations.

With Republic Aviation the single largest company on the Island, the layoff of the 4,000 workers is expected to precipitate another mass battle on the issue of steady work.

MAZZEI EVIDENCE STRICKEN IN 4 DEPORTATION CASES

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19.—Admitting that its key stoolpigeon witness, Joseph Mazzei, is a "possible psychopathic case," and that he "has been found to have been an untrustworthy witness on several occasions," the Government has had Mazzei's testimony in four deportation cases here stricken from the record. The cases include that of Gus Santes, a 70-

year-old cook of Greek origin; Alan McNeil, union organizer and secretary of the former Committee to End Sedition Laws; Mary Dudash, and Ursula Paich.

The cases were continued indefinitely to give the Government more time "to obtain and prepare new evidence."

Hymen Schlesinger, attorney representing Santes, asked an immediate hearing on the charges. Immigration Department investigator Paul E. Benson asked a continuance to get more evidence.

At this, Mrs. Anna Belszyk, Santes' daughter, cried out indignantly: "But you've had three years to get evidence!"

In these deportation proceedings the Immigration and Naturalization Service acts both as prosecutor and judge.

The U.S. Supreme Court recently ordered the Pittsburgh Smith Act case retried because of "tainted" evidence given by Mazzei.

In an editorial criticizing postponement of the Santes case, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette pointed

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JOSEPH MAZZEI

Congress Hearings Start Next Week on Wage Floors

By HERBERT SIGNER

Public hearings on minimum wage legislation are due to get under way next week before the Senate Labor Subcommittee and, after March 1, in the House.

The AFL-CIO has given "top priority" labor's demand that the federal minimum wage law be extended to cover millions of low-paid workers now left out in the cold.

A group of Democratic Senators has prepared an omnibus bill to extend wage-hour coverage to some 9,652,000 additional workers. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee, called it a "shocking fact" that two out of three working people are denied federal protection against substandard pay.

In the House, the wage-hour omnibus bill has been introduced by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.), chairman of the Education and Labor subcommittee.

They want the issue left to the states. Nineteen states have no minimum wage law at all, and others have starting minimums as low as 16 cents an hour. In New York, the retail minimum only recently went up to \$1.

Although President Eisenhower was reportedly sympathetic to labor's demand for extension of coverage,

he gave no definite commitments to the AFL-CIO delegation. Secretary of Labor Mitchell is expected to propose some extension, but taking in only a fraction of the millions of workers labor wants covered now.

In the 1956 Congress, the minimum wage was boosted from 75 cents to \$1 after a strong labor campaign highlighted by a giant mass delegation of RWDSU members on Capitol Hill. At that time the issue of extension was put off to the 1956 Congress which, however, failed to act.

The Senate Labor subcommittee includes Democratic members Kennedy, Neely, McNamara, and Morse, and Republicans on it are Goldwater, Ives and Purtell.

The issue may precipitate one of the sharpest battles at this session between the labor-liberal forces and the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition dominating Congress.

The federal wage-hour law now provides for a \$1 minimum wage for some 24,000,000 workers, plus time and a half for overtime after 40 hours. An estimated 20,000,000 workers in retail trades, agricultural, building service, and other industries where wage-hour standards are at the bottom of the ladder are not covered under the present law.

Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, legislative representative of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union,

estimates that about one-third of the 20,000,000 unprotected are in the retail trades.

Seven spokesmen for retail employers met with President Eisenhower, vice-president Nixon and other government officials earlier this month to argue against labor's demand for coverage. They acted apparently to offset the effects of a similar White House visit by an AFL-CIO delegation in January on the issue.

The retail industry, led by the giant multi-million dollar corporations dominating the field across the country, has mounted an aggressive campaign to stop Congress from acting at this session on grounds that the \$1 minimum for retail would be "inflationary."

Meanwhile, in N.Y. State, the Hotel & Restaurant Union was preparing for the first public hearing of the State Hotel Industry Minimum Wage Board scheduled for Feb. 27 at 10 a.m. at the Wilkie Memorial Building, 20 W. 40 St.

The hotel workers are among those not covered by federal law at present. The state wage order now provides for a 75-cent minimum. Some 100,000 hotel workers are affected.

The Hotel Trades Council of New York, with some 35,000 members, plans to testify for: A \$1.25 minimum; time and a half over 40 hours; abolition of all differentials between workers in different areas of the state.

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

CP Resolution On Theory

Editor, Daily Worker:

Herb Signer's account of the discussion and action on the question of theory gave a false picture of what happened. It was wrong in approach and in at least one essential fact, that referring to my position.

He summarized the convention action in his opening paragraph as having declared "its independence in matters of theory." If that is so, what is the name of the theory we now hold? To arrive at this conclusion, Signer placed the discussion on theory in the framework of an exchange of views on Jacques Duclos' critical letter on the draft resolution. That was not the case.

Some remarks were made in the discussion about Duclos' opinion but that was not central to the short discussion on theory.

The Duclos letter came up at another time on the basis of a proposed reply read to the convention and then referred to the incoming National Committee for final editing. It was stated, I think that the views of Marxists of other countries will always receive a welcome hearing but the party will decide its views and policies by its own independent judgment.

Having an independent judgment, making decisions as an independent but internationally-minded party that we are and always have been, is one thing. Stating that we have declared for independence in matters of theory is quite another thing.

What the convention did mainly in the section of the draft resolution on theory was to underscore the necessity of approaching, understanding and applying our theory not dogmatically and in doctrinaire fashion but flexibly and creatively and in this regard not accepting uncritically the views of Marxists of other lands but subjecting them and all views to the test of reason, of international and national reality. It emphasized therefore that we must interpret and apply our theory with full regard for the specific features of our own country. As I understand it, that was the sense and merit of the original draft which on this important point remained unchanged.

However to overcome well-based fears that the term "interpret" and other formulations in the draft might mean a rejection of the universality of Marxism-Leninism and hence of its validity for our country, important amendments were made among them the following statement: "Marxism-Leninism is a scientific analysis of the universal and objective laws of social development. It is the generalization of the experience of the working class of each country and of all lands and like all science is an international product."

So much for general approach. Now about some facts. Signer reports me as opposing the final text. He does not quote another comrade to the effect that the draft was a rejection of Marxism-Leninism.

I did not oppose the text on the theory nor did I vote against it. I spoke in clarification, ex-

pressing satisfaction with its substantial improvement but pointing out there were still carry-overs of formulations from the original text which were ambiguous and could mean all things to all men.

I said that science requires precision of formulation—since vagueness in theory does harm in matters of practice. I expressed agreement that we must study various aspects of theory (in fact it wouldn't hurt if a program be worked out for membership and leadership) but I stated that the selection in the text for further study of "the theory of the state and the dictatorship of the proletariat" cast some doubt on their validity for our country and I thought that unwise. It was an improvement over the original draft which wrongly stated that Lenin's theory of the state had been modified by the concept of the possibility of the peaceful transition to socialism. That could hardly be the case, since Lenin himself had seen the possibility and advocated from March to July and again in September 1917 the peaceful transition to socialism in Russia.

My approach on this and other questions was essentially different from that of some comrades who opposed the final text. As for myself, I worked for, supported and voted for the main resolutions of the convention, considering them acceptable and a substantial improvement over the original drafts. In fact I regard the convention both in general political direction and in the election of leadership as gratifying and as providing a sound working basis for the advance of the party and its mass work.

—WILLIAM WEINSTONE.

[Ed. Note: This story, like the others by Herbert Signer, our reporter, was written on the basis of information given to all reporters at briefings by the Communist Party convention press committee. Signer was barred from the convention, as were reporters from all newspapers and wire services.

We believe that the paper's overall coverage of the convention, considering all circumstances, reflected the actual proceedings and outcome.]

'Prosperity' In Buffalo

Editor, Daily Worker:

BUFFALO

That roaring lion, Prosperity, is once more descending upon our town. Up go the interest rates, like flags to greet him. Aren't you happy your own little nest egg in the savings bank is earning 1/4 of 1 percent more?

But down go the building starts. If you impudently want to borrow money, its 2 or even 3 percent more. Fewer homes this year, fewer improvements.

But the big boys are in the same boat with us. Doesn't that give you a cozy feeling—or are you thinking about Jonah?

Anyway, Lackawanna's huge Bethlehem Steel plant has put off indefinitely its touted 1/4 billion expansion program. Ford Stamping has laid off several hundred men. Chevy engine has laid off 200 and the foundry at the same plant is on a four-day week. Several of the Bethlehem mills are on four-day weeks. And in the fabrication and metal shops throughout the area there are also several hundred layoffs.

Prosperity, also, it seems, takes its toll from the workers.

Congrats on the convention reporting.

—ARNY

On Albert Maltz And Lydia Bailey

Dear Dave Platt:

It seems to me that John Howard Lawson missed the whole point of your remarks on Albert Maltz and Lydia Bailey. If I understood you correctly you were saying if there had been room for dissent in the communist movement in 1946 as there is in 1957, Maltz would have had a chance to argue his position in the market place of ideas; instead his position was squelched by a higher authority.

As for Lydia Bailey, I gathered from your column that you were not defending the movie but the right to express an opinion about it in our press without having to apologize publicly on orders from above because the opinion happened to be a "wrong" one.—J.C.A.

Times Article on Housing and Negroes

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Real Estate section of the New York Times for February 3rd carries an extremely interesting article on housing and Negroes. On this question the metropolitan press does little editorializing. American democracy is patently very vulnerable in this field, so the less said the better.

I recall how the Committee on

Segregation in Washington, D. C., set up by President Harry S. Truman reported back that the great realty boards were among the most arrogant bearers of the white superiority ideology that poisons and brings moral deterioration to the minds of millions of Americans.

This article in the Times starts: "Private Housing Eludes Negroes." How amazingly clarifying! The white realtors are out of range and sight but can't you see the houses in the exclusively white areas just jumping around when a Negro home hunter appears. How well they dodge. If that Negro catches one little old or new house napping, there is someone there the next night with a bomb to avenge the apprehended dwelling. Who? The Times article doesn't say. Neither does the F. B. I., therefore, it couldn't have been Communists.

Next from the Times: "Even personally unbiased builders hesitate through fear of financial loss." Hesitate, of course, to sell to a Negro citizen. Here the inference is that property depreciates when or if a Negro purchases or moves in.

The proof to the contrary has been established and submitted time and time again. The President's commission exposed this "Big Lie" but the Times doesn't mention it. For all the Times cares the reader can come to the

conclusion that a good house just simply doesn't want Negro tenants and the psychological impact upon receiving one just knocks it all away.

But the Times goes on to prove that nothing can be done about this state of affairs. "Special Projects Fail" it tells us. You see, we are supposed to be naive enough to believe that serious efforts are being made in the direction to end the years of a policy of segregation but the trial just automatically fails. The "Special Projects Fail," but not without aid and encouragement from sources, governmental and otherwise.

Then the punch headline: "Racial gravitation tends to turn 'open' plots into non-white ghettos." In plainer English Negroes seek segregation. Shades of Levittown! "Less than 1 percent of Philadelphia's new housing reportedly has been available to Negroes." This is the patent of the country.

Incidentally, in another section of the same paper we find "Christians urged to oppose racism." Perhaps the twain shall meet! I mean the realtors and the Christians. Only the billions in profits flowing from the realtors' policies of segregation stands between that meeting.

Well, there is the immorality of profits and some of the profits of national immorality.

—WM. L. PATTERSON

You Can't Legally Delay Integration in Schools, Negro Attorney Tells Delaware Segregationists

WILMINGTON, Del. — Attorney Louis J. Redding, attorney for the Delaware State NAACP, last week in the U. S. District Court here branded the court room defenses of six Sussex County school boards to "legally" delay integration in the public schools as being "insufficient in law."

Redding, who, up until the past six months was the only Negro practicing attorney in the whole state for the last 27 years leveled his fire at the school boards from Milton, Milford, Greenwood, Laurel, Seaford and Frankford-Dagsboro and called upon the court to throw the defense out, and permit his client to enter the schools as their constitutional rights.

The above-named school boards through their attorneys presented these arguments in opposition to desegregation—any local board action "would be either ignored completely or overridden by force" because of the emotional climate of

the area—there is lack of facilities for maintaining law and order in enforcing integration in one spot while segregation still exists in nearby spots—and that the area below Dover (Del) is in all applications in this case a single community and should be regarded as such in any integration planning.

THE school boards, the scrappy civil rights attorney pointed out cannot advance reasons to justify delay until a prompt and reasonable start has been made to comply with the U. S. Supreme Court order outlawing segregation in the public schools. On the basis of the board's answer at this stage, he told the court, the plaintiffs "are entitled to the relief they ask—their entry to the schools."

Redding continued his reply by stating that "wrongful conduct engaged in by others" is no basis for the school boards to deprive his clients of their constitutional rights.

The police powers of the state "cannot be used to suppress" and cannot run counter to "constitutional limitations."

Tackling the single community argument, Redding noted that it is "beside the point." Each school board is responsible for its own community and cannot legally complain that some other district is segregated.

IF THERE is such a single community, he continued, a single action could have been filed in the court for a ruling affecting the entire community.

The boards, it was also pointed out could apply to the federal court for protection against an illegal interference.

Attorney Redding is slated to present oral arguments on Feb. 20 on his motion for a pretrial judgment compelling the Clayton school to admit Negro pupils.

Philadelphians Blast 'Eisenhower Doctrine'

PHILADELPHIA.—Terming the "Eisenhower Doctrine" as "unwise, futile and needless and dangerous provocation in the present unstable Middle East," two prominent Philadelphians—Elizabeth P. Frazier, a state leader of the former Progressive Party, and Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, an Episcopalian and well-known peace advocate, have joined in a public statement calling for defeat of the proposals in Congress.

"That part of the 'Doctrine,'" they declare, "which gives the President carte blanche to wage war is an exact parallel to the ill-advised threat to the Peoples Republic of China in the matter of the off-shore islands, which brought us nearer to World War III than anything in the past 10 years."

"That part of the present proposals which authorizes the spending of \$200,000,000 for economic aid is futile because it is vague and unrelated to any constructive, long-range plan for helping the Middle

East as a whole."

"AS THE Friends Committee on National Legislation very pertinently says: 'A really new and constructive U. S. policy in the Middle East might propose—among other things—a solution to the Suez Canal, attention to the aggravating problem of 900,000 Arab refugees and to the Arab-Israel conflict. It might include imaginative concepts such as buffer zones, neutral or disarmed zones under international authority.'

"It should deal in a major way with the water problem and support the full development of the Jordan, Nile, Tigris and Euphrates rivers. There is much evidence that economic development would be more effectively handled through the UN than on a bilateral basis."

Miss Frazier and Rev. Forbes stress that "The present proposals ignore all these things. Their net result will be an incitement to war and a further aggravation to Amer-

ican-Russian relations which are already dangerously strained."

"The pressure of public opinion against them is the only reasonable hope of defeating these proposals in Congress," the statement concludes. It urges that two letters be written immediately—one to U. S. Senator Joseph Clark, Jr., and the other to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, both at the Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C., opposing the proposals.

Raise Rewards For Pioneers in Soviet Siberia

MOSCOW, Feb. 19. — The Soviet Government is offering high financial and material rewards for farmers who emigrate to Far East Siberia.

A Moldavia newspaper received here contained an advertisement offering families a free trip the 5,000 miles eastward with transportation of two tons of possessions, all cattle and a bonus of 1,000 rubles (\$250 at the official exchange rate) for each member of the family; with tax exemption for five years after arrival.

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CRISIS AND CURE

THE LATEST developments in the Middle East crisis point up one obvious fact—that the so-called threat of Communism has no bearing whatsoever on the nature of that crisis. While the Administration continues to push the Eisenhower doctrine against a mythical Soviet danger, the real difficulties are easy to see.

There is a crisis in Israeli-Arab relations. This is certainly not new. Nor does the Eisenhower doctrine help.

As we have emphasized before, we think the Israeli government is wrong in refusing to heed the UN decision that it must leave Egyptian territory. But we also think that Israel is right in seeking guarantees against new hostilities.

By refusing to leave the invaded territory the Israeli government only isolates itself further from the community of nations within which it must live. Furthermore, this tiny, struggling nation can flourish only if it is unaligned in the East-West cold war.

How then can these issues be settled? How can the cease-fire be made permanent? UN is a proper place for such settlement. But experience has shown time and again that UN is most effective when the U.S. and the Soviet Union stand together. Their common vote against the British-French-Israeli invasion ended that war in six days. Rumors and threats of sanctions carry with them little hope of a long-range solution.

Nothing is more urgent than East-West cooperation to settle this crisis. All jockeying for position and power and all the dirty influence of oil around this jockeying, only puts off a solution. Our country should immediately get together with the Soviet Union to seek joint action through UN for barring an Israeli-Arab conflict and for bringing the two sides together around a single conference table.

A LINGERING ILLNESS

THE INDICTMENT of Arthur Miller and Dr. Otto Nathan by a Federal grand jury provides President Eisenhower with an excellent opportunity to demonstrate some of that elusive New Republicanism.

All he has to do is publicly to condemn as harmful to the national interest the prosecution of this country's best-known living playwright and of the executor of the estate of Einstein, the century's greatest scientist.

But since President Eisenhower still thinks that the important Montgomery is Robert and not Alabama, one suspects that, in this instance as in too many others, the New Republicanism will remain sold to the country but undelivered.

Dr. Nathan refused to tell the House Un-American Committee whether he had ever been a Communist. Miller, while answering questions about himself, refused to name others. Each, it is clear, is defending not only personal principles but the rights and conscience of the nation. Yet they have been indicted for contempt of Congress.

On the contrary. Thought control and political repression remain a potent threat to democratic rights. And it will be a good thing for the country if the Miller-Nathan indictments alert public attention to the need for renewed battle against the witchhunters.

SILENT PARTNER

WE ARE in the midst of Brotherhood Week, 1957, but in many areas of the U.S. the practice of brotherhood is prohibited by law, and those advocating such practice are victims of bombs and targets of fiery crosses. And it is a current irony that President Eisenhower, the honorary head of Brotherhood Week, has refused to speak up for the practice of brotherhood and Christian charity in the South against those merchants of hate who seek either to legislate or to bomb out of existence the very idea that all men are brothers.

While the President seems content to remain a silent partner in the enterprise of brotherhood, the organized workers have given the nation a better example. In many communities labor unions have organized Brotherhood Week celebrations in which their attention was concentrated on the embattled fighters for equality in the South.

Representative of this kind of brotherhood celebration was the one held by District 65, AFL-CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union held in New York's Madison Square Garden, where 18,000 witnessed the union officers receive brotherhood awards for its work among Negro, Spanish-speaking, Jewish and Italian workers. The union's slogan was "Brotherhood in Action." Another celebration was organized in New York by the AFL-CIO Retail Drug Employees with the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

This speaks well for the moral stature and patriotism of organized workers. But it leaves too much to be desired from the President whose moral voice could be heard above the bomb blasts—if he would only break his silence.

GEORGE MEANY, questioned by newsmen over a TV program Sunday, said the AFL-CIO does not intend to rely on the Congressional investigators to clean up racketeering, but believes it can do so itself. At the same time he pledged cooperation to the McClellan Committee and defended the AFL-CIO ban on the use of the Fifth Amendment by union officials when called before probers, adding, "They have no place in the labor movement."

Meany even went so far as to say the composition of the investigating committee (loaded with McCarthyites and Dixiecrats) does not concern him—that it was strictly "the Senate's affair." In the same breath he called for "fair" inquiries.

But the most direct admission that the AFL-CIO leadership is bankrupt in dealing with the racketeering problem or has no clear policy was Meany's assertion that the Federation has no agency charged with even the task of reviewing the content of Congressional hearings to see whether any evidence of corruption turns up that may need labor's attention.

MEANY said he, or the AFL-CIO, have no way of knowing what's doing in 68,000 local unions and, as far as he knew there is nothing wrong at labor's top level. The Ethical Practices Committee of the AFL-CIO is reduced to nothing more than a body to hold hearings on charges when and if any are brought before it. For all practical purposes, therefore, the AFL-CIO DOES rely on the Congressional probers and will close its eyes to any dirt unless it is shoved directly under its nose by a Senator or in newspaper headlines.

Notwithstanding all the hullabaloo in the papers and over the air on what the AFL-CIO is about to do to racketeers, Meany's statements remind us of the late Bill Green's refusal to hear, see or smell anything in the AFL—even when one of the Capone mobsters eventually convicted, was still on the AFL executive council. If Meany really means it when he says labor should do the job itself and not rely on Congressional probers, then he should also explain how the AFL-CIO will do it.

THE QUESTION is not WHETHER labor should rely on the Congressional probers—because the probers will do little

World of Labor

by George Morris



Here's How It Can Be Done, Mr. Meany!

more than smear labor—but whether labor WILL do something itself and thereby do both a necessary job and deprive labor haters like McClellan, McCarthy, Mundt, Goldwater who are on the committee of the chance to exploit the issue.

The problem, therefore, is to set into motion action against racketeering inside labor itself. What can the AFL-CIO do? We have a proposal in an editorial of the current Dispatcher, paper of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, headed by Harry Bridges—a union that has given a "ne example of keeping its ranks clean and, therefore, has a full right to make a proposal. It follows:

"1. The AFL-CIO through its Ethical Practices Committee or other appropriate bodies is empowered to investigate any charges of racketeering in any branch of the labor movement. Where it is apparent that detailed investigation is called for, the affiliates can be required to open their records to the AFL-CIO."

"2. Where charges of racketeering are made, or uncovered by AFL-CIO, steps should be taken to set up committees of working members off the job to conduct the investigation of their own welfare, pension and union funds; the AFL-CIO to give such committees the assistance of auditors, investigators and staff."

"3. The AFL-CIO should be empowered to call membership meetings, special conferences, or emergency conventions if necessary, of the union involved, in order to hear the reports and recommendations of the rank and file investigating committees. Provision should be made for referendum votes on the recommendations."

"4. There should be continuance machinery and periodic reports to the membership on welfare, pension and union funds."

The ILWU points out that essentially the plan gives the rank and file of the unions a chance to act and the procedure would in no way conflict with the AFL-CIO's policy of no infringement on the autonomy of unions. Actually, the plan of the ILWU would mean less direct intervention in the affairs of affiliates than the rule just enacted barring a constitutional right, the Fifth Amendment, to persons in union office.

As the ILWU editorial says, "We have never had much use for Dave Beck, his policies or practices, but we are compelled to agree when he says the AFL-CIO will regret their action." The AFL-CIO won't have long to wait to find that out.

During the very moment Meany was telling one TV audience how the AFL-CIO will "cooperate" with the Congressional probers, Senator McClellan was telling another TV audience that when he begins open hearings of his committee on Feb. 26, with quite an extensive tour of cities scheduled, he will also call some "call-girls" without explaining how they are connected to the road show.

We are given just a hint of the kind of burlesque it will be to get the required press, of course. And what is the ultimate objective? Amendment of the Anti-Trust Law to place unions and union practices under its bans. Of that we can be sure.

The probers will certainly crucify a few racketeers, and no one will shed tears over that. But such exposure will no more clean out labor than have previous exposures. Have the New York crime hearings cleaned out the men most exposed in the longshoremen's union? Only a procedure such as was outlined by the ILWU, arousing the rank and file and giving it leadership for the task, can clean out the crooks and racketeers.

Chester County Mothers Fight for Free Vaccine

By JAMES DOLSEN

WEST CHESTER, Pa.—Mothers in Chester County have been battling the physicians—nearly all (135) organized in the County Medical Society—over the mass inoculation of their children with the Salk anti-polio vaccine.

The mothers wanted the inoculation done quickly on a mass scale and advocated this be carried out in the public schools. The County Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis had suggested free inoculations of all the young people in the county before the next polio season starts.

The doctors bitterly fought the program as "socialistic." Dr. I. M. Waggoner, of this city, acting as spokesman for the group, warned that mass inoculations "encroach on the private enterprise system. Some struggling doctors may give free service to a family with half a million. It's socialistic and wrong and interrupts the 'doctor-patient relationship'."

The upshot of the controversy—as reached at a conference participated in by representatives of the medical society, polio foundation and schools—was that the doctors should continue the program as then constituted until March, when

the matter would be reviewed. If enough young people had not been inoculated, the mass program utilizing the schools would be utilized.

IN ADJOINING Montgomery County the same kind of a struggle erupted in Abington Township. There the school board refused to approve a free program but promised to review the program in April. Mothers, dissatisfied with the decision, circulated leaflets charging that some 2,600 children in that township—over a third of all—"had no shots or only one." The circulars quoted a State Health Department statement that "the best way to eliminate pockets of unvaccinated children is through the school districts."

Out of the 44 school districts in Montgomery County, 41, according to the circulars, were conducting the vaccine program on a voluntary basis by the school physicians and nurses.

A letter to the Philadelphia Bulletin from a mother in Chester County reflected the bitterness of their feeling against the stand of the doctors on the question of charges for the inoculations.

"WE ARE bitterly opposed," she wrote, "to the exorbitant fee of \$15 per child for a commodity that

should cost no more than \$2.25." (The shots cost about 75 cents each, according to Dr. Henry Pleasants, district medical director. The usual physician's fee is \$5 for each of the three shots in the series. The government supplies the vaccine free where the person needing it cannot pay.)

"We are bitterly opposed," she repeated, "to the members of this honorable profession (the medical) who would rather risk the likelihood of another epidemic than take the proper measures now to kill this threat forever. . . . It's high time," she concluded, "that the proposals for mass inoculations ceased to be greeted by a chorus of 'It's socialistic!'"

The Philadelphia Bulletin in an editorial on the protests of the Abington Township mothers observed: "Many parents wonder why the medical men did not seize the opportunity to perform a public service on the grand scale by making their own arrangements to spread the free Salk vaccine everywhere it was needed—without any regard for ability to pay. Yet, is it fair to expect any group to volunteer its skill or offer them at cut rate, merely because it presumably would be for the common good?"

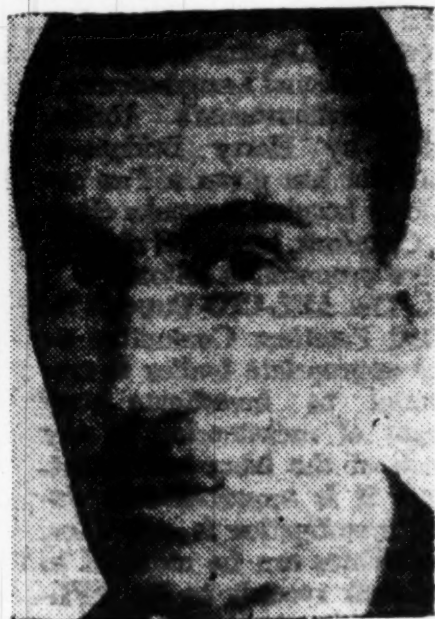
Movies, TV and...

by david platt

Briefs On Joris Ivens, Bob Sherwood, Academy 'Oscars', Hitchcock & Anne Frank

LAST SUNDAY on TV Alfred Hitchcock showed it is possible to use the technique of suspense and horror to point a salutary lesson on juvenile delinquency. In the play "Number 22", a twenty year old lad is arrogantly proud of being caught in a holdup of a candy store. He is looking forward to his poolroom buddies reading in the papers about his "exploit". He is ashamed of only one thing. He used a toy gun. But, in the grim climax, the smile fades from his face when he learns that the candy store owner, an old man whom he had struck with the butt of his toy gun, is dead of a skull fracture.

JORIS IVENS, one of the world's great documentary film-makers, has been signed by the Peking Film Studio to direct four documentaries about China Today. He will also serve as associate producer of a biographical film on the late Dr. Norman Bethune, the Canadian Communist doctor who helped the Chinese people in their struggles against the Japanese armies two decades ago, organizing model hospitals, training doctors and nurses and saving thousands of lives with his remarkable innovations in medical techniques.



ROBERT SHERWOOD
(See below)

SCREEN WRITER Michael Wilson, in addition to being nominated by the Writers Guild of America to compete for that organization's annual screen writers' awards for his work on "Friendly Persuasion" as reported here yesterday, has also been nominated for an Academy Award for the same screenplay.

But under the Academy by-laws his nomination was voided because he invoked the Fifth Amendment, a basic right guaranteed to all Americans by the Constitution.

Now consider this: The nominations for the annual Academy "Oscars" are voted upon by the 16,721 artists, technicians, clerical and office workers etc. in the motion picture industry.

But the membership of the Academy which worked out the infamous by-law which by-passed the Constitution is only 1,770. These are the elite of Hollywood.

It is this small minority at the top that also passes on the nominations and makes the final awards.

In view of the above stated facts, it is our studied opinion that it would be an injustice if this year the Academy of Arts and Sciences itself did not get an "Oscar" for achieving the unenviable status of being one of the most undemocratic organizations in the country.

"DIARY OF ANNE FRANK", the anti-Nazi drama which the State Dept. with its usual penchant for being wrong said was unsuitable for export abroad, opened up in Rome last week and got 21 curtain calls on opening night. And from a first night audience "notorious for dashing out of the house at the final curtain" (Variety). It stunned audiences in Berlin too.

THERE'S AN announcement that Charles Boyer and Katharine Cornell will co-star in an NBC TV "Spectacular" of the late Robert E. Sherwood's play "There Shall Be No Night" on March 17.

In 1940 when Sherwood wrote the play it dealt with the Russo-Finnish war. Needless to say it was an anti-Soviet play. But a few years later when our country, Britain and the USSR were united by a common desire to smash the Hitler war machine the playwright did the right thing and changed the background to Nazi Germany.

Now I see that the new version scheduled for TV in March has been changed again and without the author's consent (since he is dead) to deal with the "freedom-fight in present-day Hungary".

The question in my mind is this: Since "There Shall Be No Night" has acquired a notable reputation through the years for changing its character and direction in accord with pronouncements from the White House, how long do you suppose it will be before Sherwood's play is rewritten with a little more eloquence and truth than is the case with previous versions and its background changed to deal with the Negro people's heroic fight for freedom in the South?

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV

Mickey Rooney Show (5) 7:30
Disneyland (7) 7:30 to 8:30 Along the Oregon Trail
Million Dollar Movie: Mad Miss Manton (9) 7:30 and 10. Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda
NBC News (4) 7:45
Father Knows Best (4) 8:30
Navy Log (7) 8:30
Kraft Theatre (4) 9 to 10
O. Henry Playhouse (9) 9 to 9:30
Ford Theatre: With No Regrets (7) 9:30 to 10
This Is Your Life (4) 10
Boxing (7) 10. Heavyweights Willie Pastrano vs. Johnny Holman
Wallace's Nightbeat (5) 11

RADIO

Philharmonic Symphony Rehearsal WNYC 2:30
Masterwork Hour: Concerto No. 1 for Orchestra by Alan Hovhaness WNYC 7
Pres. Eisenhower's Conference WABC 8 (if held)
Science Fiction WRCA 9
Recorded Best Sellers WMGM 8
Boxing WABC 10

MOVIES

Giant, Riverside
Solid Gold Cadillac, 68th St.
Great Man, Sutton
Richard the Third, Fine Arts
Barretts of Wimpole St., Loew's Metropolitan, Bklyn.
Silent World and Solid Gold Cadillac, 5th Ave. Playhouse
Edge of the City, Loew's State.
Ten Commandments, Criterion
Oedipus Rex, 55th St. Playhouse
Baker's Wife (revival) Baronet
Wee Georgie, Little Carnegie
We Are All Murderers, Apollo 42nd St.
Lust for Life, Plaza
La Strada, 52nd St. Translux
Around the World in 80 Days, Rivoli.
Seven Wonders of World-Cin-erama, Warner.

DRAMA

Visit To a Small Planet, Booth
Renaud-Barrault (French) company, Winter Garden.
Purple Dust, Cherry Lane
Hidden River, Playhouse
Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes
Good King Charles, Downtown
Bells Are Ringing, Shubert
Easter, 4th St. Playhouse
Volpone, Rooftop Theatre
Take a Giant Step, Jan Hus Audit.
Major Barbara, Morosco
My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys.
Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theatre
Inherit the Wind, National
Waltz of Toreadors, Coronet
No Time For Sergeants, Alvin
Mel Candido, Greenwich Mews
Mr. Wonderful, Broadway
Separate Tables, Music Box
Li'l Abner, St. James

BOOKS:

A Thoughtful Historical Survey Of Labor Theory of Value

STUDIES IN THE LABOR THEORY OF VALUE. By Ronald L. Meek. International Publishers, 310 pp. \$5.

By ERIK BERT

The prejudice of bourgeois economists against Karl Marx's labor theory of value is nothing personal. The prejudice afflicted their predecessors even before Marx was born.

David Ricardo, the great English bourgeois economist, died in 1823. Within a decade after his death, his labor theory had been exorcised by the reputable economists. The labor theory had become tainted, Ronald Meek points out in his Studies in the Labor Theory of Value.

The theory "had begun to be used by a number of radical writers and by the working-class organizations with which they were often associated, to support their claims for various measures of economic and social reform," says Meek. A sufficient reason—regardless of its theoretical merits—for the labor theory to be repudiated in polite society.

One-half century later, new professors fired new salvos at the labor theory, this time the theory as Marx had presented it. Prof. John Bates Clark, a star in the U. S. academic firmament, like the Austrians Boehm-Bawerk and Wieser, "oriented" his theoretical barrage at Marx, Meek points out.

These are some of the interesting, if superficial, miscellany from Meek's thoughtful presentation of the history of the labor theory of value. He deals at length not only with Ricardo, but with that other great bourgeois figure, Adam Smith and in less detail with the predecessors of Smith. He deals hardly at all, an incorrect brushoff to my mind, with the role played by the French physiocrats of the 18th century in the history of value theory.

Meek presents Marx's theory of value at length and crosses swords with a whole array of critics of Marx's theory.

He opens the door to a serious consideration of the two most important aspects of the modern setting for the labor theory of value: its ability to clarify the nature of monopoly prices, and its application to the economies of countries with a socialist economy.

Meek summarizes some of the controversies that have engaged the attention of Soviet economists during decades since the Russian revolution.

He is properly critical of the

uncritical and often unthinking manner with which the economic works of Stalin were treated in the Soviet Union. It is highly reminiscent of our experiences in this country. Here the "law of maximum profits" from Stalin's 'Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR' was chewed over and over with deep obeisance but without any appreciable enlightenment beyond that which anyone could read in the Stalin work itself. It should be noted, in this connection, that Meek ranks Stalin's economic works highly.

(Meek's book was written prior to November, 1954, but contains a brief insertion in reference to the way in which some theoretical question were dealt with at the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union last February—reflecting, he says, a "welcome and radical change in Soviet intellectual life.")

Meek's exploration of the possible application of Marx's theory to conditions of monopoly capitalism is tentative, but stimulating. However, his admittedly sketchy "new conceptual framework within which research into the operation of the law of value" under monopoly capitalism "might profitably proceed" leaves this reviewer confused.

Meek appears to say that the monopolies draw from "sources of profit other than the 'pool' of surplus value created by wage-labor" that monopoly profits can be "derived not only from surplus value but also from certain other sources." He does not describe these "sources."

If he means what he appears to say explicitly I think he is wrong. However, I would be the first to admit that he might be saying something quite different from what I read or that, if I read him aright, there's more than meets the eye on short acquaintance with his argument. He is a serious analyst in the arena of political economy and deserves considered attention.

The book offers provocative reading for those interested in political economy.

It is also an implicit reminder that political economy needs to be studied; that the failings of the Left lie not only in lack of sufficient knowledge of the empirical facts of the capitalism in our country but, perhaps even more in a theoretical grasp of capitalism; and that, most important, a correct understanding of the future of the American economy must be worked for, it will not flower from pollen borne by wayward breezes.

Poland to Hold Competition For Makers of Violins

An unusual contest designed to provide recognition for professional violin makers of all countries has been announced in conjunction with the Third International Henry Wieniawski Violin Competition for young virtuosos to be held in Poland this year.

The new competition is scheduled to take place in Poznan from November 1 to 15, 1957. Five prizes are offered for the best new violins made in 1956 or 1957. These include a first award of 4000 zlotys (\$1,000), two second prizes of 2500 zlotys each (\$600), and two third prizes of 1500 zlotys (\$400) each. Winners may request that the prizes be paid in the currency of their own country at the official rate of exchange.

The five best violins and others chosen for the final stage of the competition will be displayed in an exhibition to be held at the Museum of Musical Instruments in Poznan during the period of the International Wieniawski Competition for young violinists, from December 1 to 15, and for a month

and a half thereafter.

Rules for the violin-making contest have been set up by the Organizing Committee for the Wieniawski Competition in cooperation with the Polish Association of Violin Makers. Such rules state that the instruments must express the individuality of the makers and have the characteristics of modern violins. Instruments not eligible for the competition are those which imitate the work of the old masters, those of unorthodox shape, those made of material other than wood, and instruments which have won prizes elsewhere. No more than two violins may be submitted by any one individual. They must be the property of the maker.

The five instruments winning the competition will become the property of the Polish State Collection of Musical Instruments and will be assigned to prominent young Polish violinists. It was also announced that additional special prizes may be offered by individuals or organizations.

An international jury of violin

makers and violinists will judge the instruments. Only after the prize-winning violins have been determined will envelopes containing the names and addresses of the competitors be opened.

Copies of the detailed rules governing entries in either the violin-making or the Wieniawski Violin Competition may be obtained through the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic, 2640 16th St., N. W., Washington 9, D. C. However, correspondence with respect to both contests should be addressed to the Wieniawski Competition Secretariat, 15/17 Krakowskie Przedmiescie, Warsaw, Poland.

The winner of the First International Wieniawski Violin Competition in 1935 was the late Ginette Neveu, of France. Second place was taken by David Oistrakh, of the Soviet Union. The latter's son, Igor Oistrakh, won first prize in 1952 at the Second Wieniawski Competition.

Safety in Silence

MOSCOW, Feb. 19. — L. N. Malov, Moscow's traffic chief, announced yesterday that auto accidents have been reduced 10 percent since horn blowing was banned Aug. 1 last year.

Jazz Discussed in USSR RARICK

By Shostakovich, Others

MOSCOW, by Air Mail. — Arguing about jazz, a pastime almost as popular as listening to it, has its devotees in the Soviet Union, too. Is jazz necessary? Is jazz folk-music? Can music that had its origins in the yearnings of slaves have a place in a socialist society? Questions like these have exercised Soviet musicologists for some time. Recently the editors of 'Soviet Music' circulated among musicians, composers and critics a questionnaire on the subject: "What do you think about jazz and light music?" Needless to say, the discussion was lively.

"It is no secret," the opening speaker said, "that until recently, many of our art workers regarded light music condescendingly at best. But during the past two or three years there has been a certain animation in this field of musical creation. . . . But there is a danger of levelling. Why for instance do we have a standard composition of jazz bands?"

The Armenian composer Aram Khachaturian championed light music. "Light music can broaden a man's horizon, develop an 'appetite' for all good music. . . . Some people say there is no need for sophistication, for experiment in light music. But I call on our composers to take light music seriously."

The leader of an Estonian variety band complained that the Soviet attitude towards jazz had changed frequently: at one moment jazz bands were created and given the impressive title of state bands, at others they were subjected to such a fiery criticism that no trace of them was left. "Now, it seems to me, we are reaching a reasonable means. All this fills us with faith that we shall achieve successes in jazz music. . . . But we have no clear conception of what is good and what is bad in jazz music."

Much of the discussion turned on the hoary old question as to whether jazz is a style or the composition of an orchestra, on the "specific features" of jazz. Dmitri Shostakovich had something to say on this subject.

"It seems to me," he said, "that the jazz specialists willy-nilly scare away composers who would like to write for jazz by talking of some mysterious 'specific nature of jazz'. . . . of course, jazz has its own manner of performance, but I am not inclined to explain the entire jazz style by this alone. . . . My own experience has convinced me that orchestration for



SHOSTAKOVICH

jazz must be done in the same manner as for other orchestras. I attempted to write for jazz and though I have not had any particular success, I still have a little achievement — the bits of jazz I wrote for the film 'Meeting on the Elbe' . . .

"For this reason I tell young composers that if any of you wish to work in the light music field, pay no attention to talk of the 'specific nature of jazz', but write more good, gay, cheerful music, remembering of course that this music will be performed by a definite type of orchestra."

The conference was brought down to earth by another Estonian performer who declared that there was today no sense in discussing the vexed question: Is jazz necessary? "Inasmuch as our youth shows an interest in jazz, we must treat this field of art seriously."

"But we have lost contact with that youth," said the leader of a music-hall band, "We are letting it slip through our hands."

This note was struck by many participants in the conference. "Much as we may lament here over the fact that our light music has been jazzified, whatever different substitutes we may propose, the fact must be faced that the demand for jazz music exists, and a very strong demand at that. It is bad, of course, if a young man wants to hear nothing but jazz. That is usually the result of a lack of culture. But I know highly cultured and well educated young people who, though interested in serious music, want to rest and dance only to jazz. . . ."

RALPH PARKER

Rent Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

"loophole" in the law by recontrolling converted buildings that violate housing and sanitary codes.

The COP resolution, sponsored by Sen. McNeil Mitchell and Assemblyman John R. Brook, of Manhattan, demanded that the mayors of New York, New Rochelle and Glen Cove explain why they allowed such housing as Harriman saw which so flagrantly violated building and sanitation codes, to exist. They insisted the cities had enough power to punish the landlords involved.

Democrats pleaded the landlords involved had had summonses slapped on them, that they would pay a fine, but would then go on their merry rent-gouging way because the rent control law allowed them to charge unlimited rents.

In the course of debate, Assemblyman Carlino insisted that elimination of controls in reconverted housing was legitimate since landlords had to be repaid for the cost of conversion.

Asked after the debate whether this meant that the COP would oppose the Harriman plan to plug the loophole, Carlino told the Daily Worker the COP had not yet formulated its official rent control

position, but "we take a dim view" of the proposal.

Carlino said the GOP would not draw up its rent control position until after the public hearing on the afternoon of February 27. The present rent control law expires June 30.

Harriman has called for a two-year extension, with increases permitted for some owners of one and two family houses. State Rent Commissioner Weaver estimates that about 10,000 such house owners in the city, and 5,000 upstate, would be able to get increases ranging up to 15 percent under the Harriman formula.

Today's debate, Carlino said he would support a plan to allow New York City to control its own rents, and even supply the money for this. It is considered doubtful that the GOP will go along with any such plan.

He also brought in the current Daily News series on alleged deterioration of public housing in the city, saying that the "city's Democratic administration was not clearly concerned about slums. The News series is aimed at discrediting public housing."

The Mitchell-Brook resolution was passed in both Houses by strict party vote.

(Continued from Page 3)

jourled without such an election taking place and no official call was issued to permit the election as called for, thus bringing in question the legality of the count, according to some observers.

The three to one vote for McDonald in this local has created some perplexity here. This high vote for McDonald came as a surprise after local meetings of over a thousand in which the temper of the workers was such that McDonald could not even be nominated and, had there been the opportunity, Rarick would have received the nomination of the local.

An important feature of the election was the candidacy of Curtis Strong for teller, the only Negro candidate running for an international office. Strong was one of the leaders of the dues protest movement, who was pushed out of a third-story hotel window at the recent steel convention. He campaigned in the Canton district in New York State and in the Pittsburgh area. He received the support of the Fair Share group at Homestead, Pa. and his campaign was featured in the Pittsburgh Courier. In his own district in Gary (he is a griever in the U.S. Steel local), he got a high vote although the final tally is not available at this writing. In Inland Steel, he ran highest over a field of 10 with 1,669 votes, with the next in order, Stanley Bigda, 927 and Robert J. McCaulley, 336.

The strength of the opposition caused the McDonald forces to put forth a program here, signed "Rank and File Comm. of Steelworkers," without any further signature or identification, in itself a recognition of the need to be identified with the rank and file in this election. The program called for job security: "Meet automation by negotiating additional 3 or 4 month paid vacation every five years or establish 4-day, 32 hour week, 5-day, 30-hour week at no cut in pay." Sensitive to criticism of the recent contract, they called for better insurance, improved insurance, good wages, more fringe benefits and an effective union.

Local Rarick supporters likewise issued a program. They emphasized opposition to the dues increase, the election of all staff representatives by the membership, the right of the members to vote on all strikes and the right to vote on all contracts. In addition to these inner union demands for democracy, they made these demands on the companies. • Streamline the grievance procedure—the right to strike on unsettled grievances. • Company to pay all insurance costs. Hospitalization to continue into retirement. • Equitable incentive on all jobs. Right to strike about unsatisfactory incentive rates. • Fair Employment Practices clause in all contracts. • Put teeth into the contract safety clause.

In a final election statement, Rarick stated he wanted an end to racketeering, defeat of the dues increase and return of the union to the rank and file. He announced that his organization would not disband if the formal vote, as tabulated by the International, went against him.

He explained, "This International Administration is doing nothing for the men. Grievances are piling up at the local level. The men can't even get to see their top staff officers."

He concluded, "We intend to make sure our organization stays together. We will start working at the local level."

There was some desperate effort to red bait the Rarick slate, which included a forged sample ballot, with hammers and sickles on it, purporting to be the Communist Party's call for support for Rarick, Klug and Strong. The forgery stated, "The Communist Party of Lake County urges all good comrades to support the above candidates in the Steelworkers' Union election." This leaflet came in the wake of charges by Orval Kincaid

and Joe Germano, district leaders, that Rarick was supported by Communists.

A spokesman for the Indianapolis District of the Communist Party branded this leaflet as a forgery. He stated, "The Communist Party did not, and does not intervene on behalf of either candidate in this internal election of the steelworkers."

It believes that the steelworkers can advance their interests by uniting to achieve elements of the program advanced by both groups: the 30-hour week with no pay cut, strengthening the fight against grievances, improving their pensions and insurance, winning the right to strike and extending union democracy. Believing in unity of all the workers against the corporations in this period, it resents this dishonest, factional use of forgeries issued in its name."

Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

be in Washington for the conference with Congressional leaders. He added it was possible that after the meeting the U. S. might go to the UN with a program of its own, but that this Government has not decided whether to take the initiative in any U. N. action resulting from Israeli defiance.

Dulles also said:

The U. S. would deplore any move by Egypt to delay opening of the Suez Canal. He suggested such action would be in violation of a Nov. 2 UN resolution.

— Said he expects the U. S. will send an American ship through the straits of Tiran, linked with the Gulf of Aqaba, and that he does not expect American ships to be stopped. Israel has demanded assurance that her shipping will be free to use this water route to the Red Sea. But Dulles said the U. S. cannot guarantee protection to ships flying other flags unless it had advance approval by Congress or treaty rights to do so.

— Reasserted again Israel's right to send its ships through the Suez Canal when it is reopened. And, he said, Egypt has no right either to bar Israeli ships from the Straits of Tiran so long as they are going through under the right of "innocent passage."

Israel has refused to pull its troops out of the Aqaba area near Tiran or from the Gaza strip until it has "guarantees" that its ships will not be fired upon, as they have in the past, and that Gaza will not be used as a base for attacks on Israel.

Eisenhower on Sunday refused to offer Israel any more concessions as a precondition to withdrawal of her troops.

As to whether the U. S. would support U. N. sanctions against Israel, Dulles said it would be improper for him now to crystallize something which will be discussed with the Congressional leaders tomorrow.

Dulles noted that "Sanctions" is a broad term. He said they could be moral, economic or military or take some other form.

Eisenhower rebuked Israel Sunday for defying, up to now, "the overwhelming judgment of the world community."

The general tenor of Israel press comment today was that the country's yielding to outside pressure on Ben-Gurion's security demands would be tantamount to "suicide."

An unconfirmed report from U. N. headquarters in Jerusalem said Canadian foreign minister Lester Pearson is working on a plan to put a U. N. force in control of the Gulf of Aqaba to prevent reimposition of an Egyptian blockade against Israeli shipping. Pearson also was reported favoring the appointment of a U. N. committee to visit the Gaza Strip.

Airline to Ask 6% Fare Hike

Trans World Airlines said yesterday it would apply to the Civil Aeronautics Board for a six percent increase in domestic passenger fares, both first class and tourist, effective April 1.

EASTLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

working class political party in which Negro-white unity is a cardinal feature. This party met in four-day convention, debated vigorously and frankly, and arrived at a series of decisions that help to unite our organization as a political party working for peace, security, civil rights and the ultimate goal of socialism achieved through peaceful, democratic and Constitutional means.

"That Senator Eastland disagrees with these goals is public knowledge, but is beside the point. The real issue here is that the Communist Party delegates in their convention were all part of the American marketplace of opinion. The committee's harassment is basically an attack on the free discussion of ideas and, as such, concerns every American who cherishes the Bill of Rights."

Mazzei

(Continued from Page 3)

out that Santes had not been in Greece for over 40 years and had no known connections there, that his family is in this country and that he has been ill and unemployed much of the time that his case has been pending.

"What possible purpose," the newspaper asked, "can the Government accomplish by letting the case drag on indefinitely? The Immigration Service should hear the case promptly and dispose of it."

"If it does not now have what it thinks is enough evidence to warrant a hearing, it should drop the case. The Immigration Service was not set up to engage in harassment."

Fund Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

shows, or the national budget—just take a look at the distance yet to go before we finish the fund drive:

Donations yesterday: T.S., New York, \$10; Sadie, New York, \$1; Paper Hangers, \$30; Manhattan, MCH, \$10; Miami, Fla., \$50; Hartford, Conn., \$25; Chicago, \$10; New York, BM, \$10; New York, \$3.

Offer Bill for Sports Arena

ALBANY, Feb. 19. A bipartisan bill for a multi-million dollar, all-weather sports arena in New York City was introduced in the Legislature today.

The proposal, sponsored by Sen. Thomas A. Duffy, Queens Democrat, and Assemblyman George W. Harrington, Bronx Republican, calls for construction of a year-round "Olympic City."

During amortization of the construction debt, the track would receive 10 percent of the pari-mutuel pool and the state five percent. After amortization these percentages would reverse.

"It is estimated that as a result of this legislation New York City will receive from admission taxes, sales taxes and real estate taxes \$3 to \$5 million annually, and that business in New York City will benefit to the extent of an additional \$200 million to be spent annually by visitors attracted to the harness racing and other events that will take place in Olympic City during the eight months of the year when there will be no racing there," the legislators said in a joint statement.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

VACUUM CLEANER—Top Consumer Rating. Reg. \$97.50. SPEC. \$59.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th & 14th St.) One hour free parking GR 3-7819

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance pickup service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Budget Movers—CH 3-3780.

the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

The missile from the Pacific

January 31st, 1957

Dear Mr. Ward:

The refusal to print in full text my letter to you and even more your slanted excerpts of the letter encouraged me to renew my DW sub which expires next month. I believe that such unfair and dangerous reporting of news would continue uncritically and therefore feel a responsibility to support the paper, not only financially but politically because it is my paper, too.

Recognizing the valuable contributions that the DW made to help integrate Negro athletes I must challenge however, the weak reporting of the achievements of white athletes in sports. You claim that other papers wrote heavily on the Jackie Robinson retirement and so why shouldn't the DW. You seem to forget that we are a working class paper devoted to writing of news which in the majority of cases the "New York Post" or any of the other such press doesn't print. This is the special and important differences that you overlook.

You also stated that you report the news as it happens. What about the new look of "creativity," "independent thinking," "probing," and "reappraising" that progressives everywhere are demanding on political, economic and cultural fields? Sports editing and reporting should also be included. Rather than just print news for news sake, a very informative and interesting sports page can be had with results of research, statistics between teams and individuals can be highlighted, more interviews with stars of all sports not just the baseball, football, and basketball players, but also to include horse racing, bowling, softball, golfing etc. competitors. And most important of all, a Marxist approach in all this research and reporting.

In commenting on my letter you falsely took it for granted that I was a man. Don't you think that women are sports minded, too? Formerly of Ohio where athletes have a rich background, you fail to satisfy my great interest in all sports. Your reporting of news is unfair in that you write mainly of New York sport activities . . . when it is my understanding and hundreds of other readers will agree, that the DW is a national newspaper. There are 47 other states in the Union, you know.

You say that I snarl. How do you snarl? I don't know how. You also stated I am "churlish". Taken from "Roget Thesaurus" the word means peasant, countryman, boar, serf, swain, clown, bumpkin, plowman, to name a few nouns. In slang form it is similar to rustic, lunkhead, tiller of the soil; gamin and street Arab. You shouldn't use anti-workingclass expressions.

I sure hope that you will print the full text of my first letter (unfortunately lost, as noted previously—R.W.) and this one and not give your slanted versions of it which did not even include the point I made about Bob Feller. You give me the impression of fearing criticism.

I would like to see future articles on Tris Speaker, Johnny Longden, Stella Walsh, Richard Gardner, Willie Hoppe, Pat McCormack, Fred Bujack, Roosevelt Grier . . . just to name a few.

(PS: This letter is not only directed to R. Ward but also to all responsible in writing up the sports section of the DW).

THERE it is . . . in full . . . speaking all for itself. I indicated before that I would make some comments in reply . . . but changed my mind. Cest Fini.

National A.A.U. Indoor meet

THIS coming Saturday in Madison Square Garden, 254 thin-clad track and field hopefuls will turn the vast sports arena into a hotly-contested duel for amateur championship honors with 12 individual and three relay titles up for grabs.

Twenty-nine colleges and 26 club and military installations are entered in the 69th annual AAU competition. Highlighting the competition will be the appearance of 21 Olympics, seven who copped gold medals in the Melbourne games. Meetings between old rivals or the setting of new world records are promised in practically all of the events.

IN THE 60-yard dash, Ira Murchison, the short and stocky Chicagoan whose two recent victories in the short distance over Duke speedster Dave Sime, has earned him the track acclaim, will be aiming at the 6.1 world record for the distance held by Ben Johnson and tied by many. Main competition against the diminutive sprinter will be supplied by George Sydnor of Villanova, Willie Williams and Ken Kave of Fort Meade, and 11 other entrants.

Milt Campbell, giant Olympic decathlon champ, who broke the world record for the 60-yard high hurdles in the recent Millrose meet will once again skim the timbers against arch-rival, Lee Calhoun of North Carolina College also Olympic champ for the event.

IN THE 600-yard run, Charles Jenkins, Olympic champ for the distance will be trying to reverse his recent defeat by another Olympic victor, Tom Courtney, with 10-year veteran Reggie Pearman, surprising winner in the Millrose games, a third competitor.

Courtney, the proud Fordham flash, will also be trying to overtake silk-striding Annie Sowell of Pittsburgh in the 1,000 yard indoor run. Victory has eluded Courtney in 6 straight indoor meetings against the Pittsburgh floater.

An outstanding feature of the meet will be the duel between premier milers, Ron Delany, Ireland's Olympic champ, and Laslo Tabori, Hungary's outstanding long-distance ace. Veteran Fred Dwyer of East Orange, N. J., is also entered in the race.

In the pole vault, Bob Richards, America's high-flying minister from Los Angeles, has promised a world record in the event. Richards is attempting to top the worldmark, 15 feet 8½ in., set by Cornelius Warmerdam in 1943. Richard's 15-6 leap during the recent Millrose games, was the closest he has come to reaching Warmerdam's mark.

THE relay races also promise stern competition between some of the nation's best foursomes.

Villanova, Morgan State, the New York Pioneer club, the New

Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Wednesday, February 20, 1957

13-man trade between N. Y. and Kansas City

Yanks get Ditmar, Shantz A's get Noren and Hunter

The New York Yankees announced yesterday they had acquired pitchers Art Ditmar and Bobby Shantz and infielder Cletis Boyer, from the Kansas City Athletics in a trade for outfielder Irv Noren, infielder Billy Hunter and pitchers Mickey McDermott, Tom Morgan and Rip Coleman.

One additional New York player will be assigned to the Athletics by April 15, Yankee general manager George Weiss announced.

In a separate deal, Milt Graff, an infielder, was traded to Kansas City by Denver of the American Association, the Yankees' top farm club, in exchange for first baseman Wayne Belardi, pitcher Jack McMahan and a player to be designated later.

Weiss said the key man in the trade as far as the Yankees were concerned was the 27-year-old Ditmar, a 12-game winner for the Athletics last year while losing 22.

"We consider him among the first 12 pitchers in the league and think he had a good record considering he was pitching in a band box ball park," Weiss said. "We have to rate him as a starter and see what happens from there."

Weiss said there were no conditions in the trade and that as far as Noren was concerned Kansas City was not gambling as the veteran outfielder reported his knees in good shape.

Hunter, who lives in Baltimore, Md., sounded disappointed when informed by telephone of the trade.

"I enjoyed my stay with the Yankees. It's always good to play on a pennant winner. But I'll do the best I can to make them like me in Kansas City," Hunter said.

Hunter said he was packing for spring training when he heard he had been traded.

"I'll keep right on packing, but I'll go to West Palm Beach instead of St. Petersburg," he said.

McDermott, who spent most of his Major League career with the Boston Red Sox, was acquired by the Yankees from Washington and had a disappointing 2-6 record with New York last season.

Morgan was an 11-game winner for the Yankees in 1954 but since then had not been too effective and posted a 6-7 mark in 1956 while Coleman was only 3-5 last season.

Graff, 26-year-old second and third baseman who batted .317 with Birmingham last season, was described by Weiss as "a Nellie Fox type of ball player but not the kind we try to build our club around."

Belardi, 26-year-old first baseman, formerly was with the Detroit Tigers and Brooklyn Dodgers. He went to the A's in a mid-winter swap with the Tigers.

McMahan was drafted from the Yankee farm system in 1955 by Pittsburgh and served with the Pirates and Kansas City last season. Both Belardi and McMahan are slated to play at Denver this season.

The 13-player deal was the big-

gest since the 17-player deal the Yankees made with Baltimore in December of 1954.

The A's owner, Arnold Johnson, released a statement in Kansas City saying all American League clubs and several National League clubs have been contacted for several months for trade or cash purchases of players.

"At the recent baseball meeting in New York," Johnson said, "we discussed deals with every American League club but made practically no progress . . . except with the Yankees."

Johnson said he had met the last several days and nights with Weiss and was "very satisfied" with the results.

Johnson said Morgan, McDermott and Coleman were three good potential pitchers, while Hunter and Graff will add strength to "entirely change our infield picture."

SHANTZ HAPPY

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 19.—Pitcher Bobby Schantz, diminutive southpaw who set the sports world buzzing a few years ago, said today he was very happy to be traded by the Kansas City Athletics to the New York Yankees.

"Gee that's swell," Shantz told reporters who informed him of the trade.

Schantz said he had no idea that he was even on the trading block.

"In fact," he said, "I was preparing to leave for West Palm Beach, Fla., where the Athletics train. It looks like it will be St. Petersburg now."

However, Shantz, who won the American League Most Valuable Player Award in 1954, expressed concern about making the grade with the World Champs.

Informed that the Yankees planned to utilize him as a reliever, Shantz said "that's okay with me. Anything, just to stay with the ball club and help it every way I can."

Schantz said it is the ambition of every baseball player to play with the Yankees. . . "Now I get the chance."

"It's up to me to make the club," he said.

Schantz said he had only one

regret about the trade—it would break up the possibility of a brother battery. Wilmer is the property of the Athletics.

NOREN THREATENS TO QUIT UNLESS PAID RIGHT SALARY

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 19.—Outfielder Irv Noren today threatened to quit baseball unless the Kansas City Athletics, to whom he was traded today by the Yankees, paid him substantially what he had been asking from the New York club.

If Noren goes through with his threat he would be the second Pasadena major league star to disrupt a big time trade by retiring. Jackie Robinson, who also started here, broke up a deal of the Brooklyn club with the Giants by retiring.

Noren pointed out he had returned two contracts to the Yankees when they sought to cut him almost 25 percent.

"I expect to get substantially what I received last year or I'll consider retiring," Noren said at his home. "The first word I got of the trade was when the story became public today."

"I had been expecting that the Yanks would try to trade me but I thought it would be some club other than the Athletics, possibly Detroit."

Tom Morgan, who resides in nearby El Monte, was on his way to the Yankees spring training camp in Florida when his trade to the Athletics was announced.

Spring training

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 19.—Manager Kerby Farrell put in his first day as active manager of the Cleveland Indians by drilling 20 members of his squad here yesterday.

Opening what he says will be a "jigsaw puzzle" spring training, Farrell admitted that it may be necessary to find several youngsters who can make the grade to make a bona fide contender of the Indians. Outfielder Roger Maris and infielder Larry Raines, with Farrell last year at Indianapolis, were regarded as the most promising of the rookies to work out today in perfect weather.

St. Bonnies, 5th team in NIT

St. Bonaventure University of Olean, N.Y., today became the fifth team to accept an invitation to play in the National Invitation Basketball Tournament at Madison Square Garden, March 16-23.

Seattle, Memphis State, Dayton and Cincinnati previously accepted bids.

St. Bonaventure, coached by Ed Donovan, has won 13 of its 16 starts. The team has five more regular season games, winding up against Lemoyne, Niagara, Duquesne, Temple and Siena.

The Olean school will be appearing in the NIT for the third time. It reached the quarter-finals in 1951 and the semi-finals in 1952.

St. Bonaventure's victims this season include Canisius, another strong upper New York state team; Creighton, Villanova, Niagara and Duquesne. Cannon, Canisius and Iona handed St. Bonaventure its defeats.

St. Bonaventure's top player is its captain, Brendan McCann. McCann, a six-foot, two-inch native of Brooklyn, N.Y., is the team's top scorer and also an outstanding playmaker.

York Athletic Club, Seton Hall and seven other squads are entrants in the sprint medley relay races.

The same five teams along with Manhattan, Fordham and other squads will compete in the mile relay.

Defending champions, Syracuse, Georgetown, the N.Y.A.C., Fordham, Manhattan, St. Johns, Seton Hall, St. Josephs, Fort Lee, and the Pioneers club entered in the two-mile relay.

World record-holder, Parry O'Brien will be defending his shot-put title against strong competition from weight-throwers, Ken Bantum, Dave Owen, Al Thompson and a host of other entrants.

The high-jump will pit defending champ Ernie Shelton of Los Angeles against little Phil Reavis of Villanova, Bob Barksdale of Morgan State and other challengers.